

## Energy Consumption by Sector

**Note 1. Electrical System Energy Losses.** Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total primary consumption by the electric power sector (see Table 2.6) and the total energy content of electricity sales to ultimate customers (see Tables 7.6 and A6). Most of these losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic, and wind energy sources. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted-for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, about two thirds of total energy input is lost in conversion. Currently, of electricity generated, approximately 5% is lost in plant use and 7% is lost in transmission and distribution.

**Note 2. Other Energy Losses.** Similar to electrical system energy losses, there are also other energy losses from energy consumption not separately identified. There are losses in the production of energy, the transformation of one form of energy to another form of energy, and the distribution and use of energy. For example, there are transformation losses in the process of refining crude oil into usable petroleum products, processing natural gas into marketable dry gas, and in the process of converting energy from the sun into usable energy with solar panels. All uses of primary energy have efficiency losses, usually in the form of heat, when energy is converted to do useful work. Examples include when motor gasoline is burned to move vehicles, when natural gas is burned to heat homes, or in any household appliance that uses electricity. The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory estimates primary energy losses by end-use sector by applying an end-use efficiency factor to EIA's *Monthly Energy Review* consumption data. <https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/>.

**Note 3. Energy Consumption Data and Surveys.** Most of the data in this section of the Monthly Energy Review (MER) are developed from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the MER.

Users of EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the "Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey" belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see "Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys," DOE/EIA-0533, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990.

### Table 2.2 Sources

#### *Coal*

1949–2007: Residential sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

#### *Natural Gas*

1949–1979: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in

Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Residential sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to residential sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the residential sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

### ***Petroleum***

1949 forward: Table 3.8a.

### ***Fossil Fuels Total***

1949–2007: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

2008 forward: Residential sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

### ***Renewable Energy***

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

### ***Total Primary Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Residential sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

### ***Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers***

1949 forward: Residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

### ***End-Use Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Residential sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of residential sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

### ***Electrical System Energy Losses***

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the residential sector in proportion to the residential sector’s share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, “Electrical System Energy Losses.”

### ***Total Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Residential sector total energy consumption is the sum of the residential sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

## **Table 2.3 Sources**

### ***Coal***

1949 forward: Commercial sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the residential and commercial sectors coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

### ***Natural Gas***

1949–1979: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Commercial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental

gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the commercial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

### ***Petroleum***

1949–1992: Table 3.8a.

1993–2008: The commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to commercial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7a divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the commercial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Commercial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to commercial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8a minus commercial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

### ***Fossil Fuels Total***

1949 forward: Commercial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

### ***Renewable Energy***

1949 forward: Table 10.2a.

### ***Total Primary Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Commercial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

### ***Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers***

1949 forward: Commercial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

### ***End-Use Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Commercial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of commercial sector total primary energy consumption and commercial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

### ***Electrical System Energy Losses***

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the commercial sector in proportion to the commercial sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

### ***Total Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Commercial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the commercial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

## **Table 2.4 Sources**

### ***Coal***

1949 forward: Coke plants coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by multiplying by the coke plants coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Other industrial coal consumption from Table 6.2 is converted to Btu by

multiplying by the other industrial coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5. Industrial sector coal consumption is equal to coke plants coal consumption and other industrial coal consumption.

### ***Natural Gas***

1949–1979: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method described in Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Industrial sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the industrial sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

### ***Petroleum***

1949–1992: Table 3.8b.

1993–2008: The industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to industrial sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7b divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009 forward: Industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the industrial sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Industrial sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to industrial sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8b minus industrial sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption.

### ***Coal Coke Net Imports***

1949 forward: Coal coke net imports are equal to coal coke imports from Table 1.4a minus coal coke exports from Table 1.4b.

### ***Fossil Fuels Total***

1949 forward: Industrial sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum, plus coal coke net imports.

### ***Renewable Energy***

1949 forward: Table 10.2b.

### ***Total Primary Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Industrial sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

### ***Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers***

1949 forward: Industrial sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

### ***End-Use Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Industrial sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of industrial sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

### ***Electrical System Energy Losses***

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption

from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the industrial sector in proportion to the industrial sector's share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, "Electrical System Energy Losses."

### *Total Energy Consumption*

1949 forward: Industrial sector total energy consumption is the sum of the industrial sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

## Table 2.5 Sources

### *Coal*

1949–1977: Transportation sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the other industrial sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

### *Natural Gas*

1949 forward: Transportation sector natural gas consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas end-use sectors consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

### *Petroleum*

1949–1992: Table 3.8c.

1993–2008: The transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption is equal to transportation sector motor gasoline consumption from Table 3.7c divided by motor gasoline product supplied from Table 3.5. Transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption. Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (including denaturant) consumption.

2009–2011: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel consumption, calculated using biodiesel data from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey"; and biomass-based diesel fuel data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the biodiesel heat content factor in Table A1); minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2012–2020: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to: transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel consumption from Table 10.4; minus renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs, calculated using "other renewable diesel fuel" and "other renewable fuels" data from EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report" (the data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the heat content factors for renewable diesel fuel and other biofuels in Table A1).

2021 forward: Transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption is equal to total fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption from Table 10.3 multiplied by the transportation sector share of motor gasoline consumption (see 1993–2008 sources above). Transportation sector petroleum (excluding biofuels) consumption is equal to:

transportation sector petroleum (including biofuels) consumption from Table 3.8c; minus transportation sector fuel ethanol (minus denaturant) consumption; minus biodiesel, renewable diesel fuel, and other biofuels refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied, calculated using “biofuels except fuel ethanol” refinery and blender net inputs and products supplied from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (data are converted to Btu by multiplying by the appropriate heat content factors in Table A1).

### ***Fossil Fuels Total***

1949–1977: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

1978 forward: Transportation sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for natural gas and petroleum.

### ***Renewable Energy***

1981 forward: Table 10.2b.

### ***Total Primary Energy Consumption***

1949 –1980: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is equal to transportation sector fossil fuels consumption.

1981 forward: Transportation sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for fossil fuels and renewable energy.

### ***Electricity Sales to Ultimate Customers***

1949 forward: Transportation sector electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6.

### ***End-Use Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Transportation sector end-use energy consumption is the sum of transportation sector total primary energy consumption and residential sector electricity sales to ultimate customers.

### ***Electrical System Energy Losses***

1949 forward: Total electrical system energy losses are equal to electric power sector total primary energy consumption from Table 2.6 minus total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6 (converted to Btu by multiplying by the electricity heat content factor in Table A6). Total electrical system energy losses are allocated to the transportation sector in proportion to the transportation sector’s share of total electricity sales to ultimate customers from Table 7.6. See Note 1, “Electrical System Energy Losses.”

### ***Total Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Transportation sector total energy consumption is the sum of the transportation sector consumption values for total primary energy, electricity sales to ultimate customers, and electrical system energy losses.

## **Table 2.6 Sources**

### ***Coal***

1949 forward: Electric power sector coal consumption data from Table 6.2 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the electric power sector coal consumption heat content factors in Table A5.

### ***Natural Gas***

1949–1979: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4.

1980 forward: Electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption data from Table 4.3 are converted to Btu by multiplying by the natural gas electric power sector consumption heat content factors in Table A4. The electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels data in Btu is estimated using the method

described in Note 3, “Supplemental Gaseous Fuels,” at the end of Section 4. Electric power sector natural gas (excluding supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption is equal to electric power sector natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels) consumption minus the electric power sector portion of supplemental gaseous fuels.

### ***Petroleum***

1949 forward: Table 3.8c.

### ***Fossil Fuels Total***

1949 forward: Electric power sector total fossil fuels consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for coal, natural gas, and petroleum.

### ***Nuclear Electric Power***

1949 forward: Nuclear electricity net generation data from Table 7.2a are converted to Btu by multiplying by the nuclear heat rate factors in Table A6.

### ***Renewable Energy***

1949 forward: Table 10.2c.

### ***Electricity Net Imports***

1949 forward: Electricity net imports are equal to electricity imports from Table 1.4a minus electricity exports from Table 1.4b.

### ***Total Primary Energy Consumption***

1949 forward: Electric power sector total primary energy consumption is the sum of the electric power sector consumption values for fossil fuels, nuclear electric power, and renewable energy, plus electricity net imports.